The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IX. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 31, 1872. NO. 304.

UBLICAN MEETINGS.

ıtments for Western Pennsylvania.

publican State Central Committee
he arrangements for holding mass
at the following times and places in
Pennsylvania:
nville, August 31st; Hon. John Al-
Gen. Albright.
ver, September 2d; Gen. J. T. Owen
nnote.
klin, September 2d; Gen. Albright.
ford, September 3d; Hon. John Scott
Lemuel Todd.
anning, September 3d; Hon. G. W
nd Gen. John F. Wilson.
ion, September 3d; Gen. C. Albright
H. L. Richmond.
ver, September 3d; Rev. J. Vannote
J. T. Owen.
on, Center, September 4th; Hon. W.
ana, September 4th; Hon. G. W.
[Hon. W. T. Haines will fill ap-
ts made by Indiana County Commit-
ith to 14th September.]
ckville, September 4th; General Al-
ona, September 5th; Hon. G. W. Sco-
rnesburg, September 7th; Hon. R. B.
, Hon. Harry White and Hon. T. J.
ersville, September 10th; Hon. John
, Clark E. Carr.
, September 10th; Hon. E. S. Storrs.
arroll Brewster, Hon. Samuel Todd.
arren, September 11; Hon. E. A.
nnellsville, September 11th; Col.
Carr.
Geesport, September 12th; Col. Clark
burgh, September 13th; Col. Clark
nsfield, September 18th; Hon. G. W.
Gen. Charles Albright.
oona, September 14th; Col. Clark E.
rone, September 16th; Col. Clark E.
n, A. W. Henszey.
ttsburgh, September 17th and 18th;
and Sailors' Convention.
ville, September 18th; Hon. Henry
Gen. A. E. Burnside.
ersville, September 19th; Gen. J. R
Gen. J. T. Owen.
ver, September 19th; Gen. John A.
lon. John Allison.
y Castle, September 19th; Gen. E. F.
Gen. James Pollock.
ersville, September 20th; Hon. Henry
Gen. A. E. Burnside.
, September 21st; Hon. Henry Wilson,
E. Burnside.
nesta, September 24th; Hon. G. W.
Hon. C. B. Curtis.
arfield, September 25th; Col. Clark E.
n. John Williamson.

RST EDITION.

look in the Oil Regions.

BRIGHT----REPUBLICANS WELL AT WORK.

Accession to Grant of Judge McCalmont.

respondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.
FRANKLIN, Pa., August 29, 1872.

bany section, where matters are always in unrest, it is not strange that the present contest should be waged with energy on both sides. Ballots cast in the oil regions ural as well as a political effect. The vast entered here—interests in which all the al cities of the country are concerned, and pronounced opinion of these people, on so a matter as the administration of nation- affairs, are of vast importance. It is now here fore, the horticultural party, of which by is the chief gardener, should devote its nergies toward establishing itself here. For ast the oil regions have been flooded with ic documents, and the ablest speakers of r are traversing the section, talking night ht with an infinite patience, which, could see the grim but steadfast determination, h pleased Job and perhaps made him sor- even one occasion he uttered a rebellious ry town in Venango county is taking its eetings by the Spoonful three times a and the stuff is fast losing flavor. Franklin gets its regular and to-night Governor Fenton is thrown Liberals as an extra condescension. Part- of the party also are devoting much care to se here. Alleged discontent in the oil re- een the principal ingredients of many a sanction poured out through the columns nocratic press upon the thirsting souls of ials. After a careful examination of the s through the whole matter, I cannot seem the slightest reason why the com- party should congratulate itself, as it has g. The Republican party here was never anized or in a better condition. The mal- who call themselves Liberals, do not num- ation of the number that has been claimed ature Congressional district, which com- counties of Venango, Crawford, Mercer on, and of these only a very few have the influence. All of these, too, have been ainst the Republican party for quite the r years. Every one of them is sore over g. Col. Rogers, who is perhaps the most t defectionist in the district, ppointed seeker after Congress- honors, as far back as 1868. As e Venango county conferees he repudiated ty's choice, Hon. C. W. Gillham, and de- the nomination himself. It was beyond er such circumstances, and he has been his ticket ever since.

or of these later day saints is Senator Hoge. emocrat, he became an apostate and was e State Senatorship by the Republican After one term the people repudiated him. he was defeated for nomination to the As- and became cross. His last effort at office become street commissioner here, under a ele Mayor. Whenever his old friends re- n, he became a Liberal Republican.

avis, of Oil City, a former County Commis- and a very thrifty, though no doubt a per- nest one, was refused the renomination two , on sufficient reasons, and has not been politically since.

sseville John P. Zane, who is reported to d an office in California under the present tration until he was no longer wanted, do- at Grant's attempt to put down the Mor- as an outrage, and that this alone was to make a brave the party. The truth is, ver knew Zane to vote a straight ticket; at its not since his experience as an office

erret, of Oil City, a lawyer of fair standing, hunting a pure party for some time, a purity and power enough to encourage such- his ambition to go to Harrisburg. He e has found it at last.

hairman of the Liberal Republican County tee, which, by the way, is composed of ntial Democrats, is Mr. L. D. Davis, who looks siderable dignity the weight of twenty-two nd is consequently positive that Republican sort of old fogy notion. He heard them about the war when he was thirteen years never did think Grant much of a General. nk is the sum and substance of Liberal Re- ism in this whole district. No; there is one them. Joshua Douglass of Meadville, who was on Judge two years ago. He went over into Democracy, but has come back as Liberalism. These men have a stellites, men who have held office do have, but the entire Liberal the district will not be one hundred, and for them Grant gains two hundred Democrats t vote on principle and not for spite.

McCalmont, a prominent and influential at, a man who since the war has been steadi- voting a straight Democratic ticket, stated yesterday, that he would vote this fall with ublicans. "Grant's administration," he said, ccess. He has proved himself an honest and nan, and the best assurance of the coun- ure prosperity will be his re-election."

effect of such words from such a man can be ed. It will carry hundreds of votes; not ng votes, but those far within the strict party traight over to the Republican side. Judge ont was bred at West Point. Immediately graduating from the Military academy, he d, and began the study of law. He was on ish when the war broke out, and was hit- posed to it. He said, however, that having decided at the expense of the government, his duty to protect it. His honor as a man far above his sympathy with the Southern

He resigned his high judicial place, and for ears served with distinction in the army. the war was over he quietly went back to the of his profession. The people about here never forgotten his manliness, and it was instrumental in giving him the influence e reputation of an incorruptible man which sesses.

words as these are heard here every day from

the solid men of the oil regions, who, looking to the future of the vast producing section, declare that a change in the financial policy of the government would stagnate business and bankrupt thousands.

There is absolute certainty of a gain of a Congressmen in this district. The nomination by the Republicans of Mr. H. L. Richmond, of Meadville, has united the party in Crawford county, and the discord so resonant there at the last election will now happily be no more heard. Mr. Griffiths, the present incumbent, and the nominee of the Democrats for re-election, was given a majority in the district of seven hundred votes. Crawford county it is now asserted will give Mr. Richmond at least fifteen hundred majority. Venango is put down safe for six hundred and Mercer for four hundred. The hope of the Democracy, Clarion county, is so situated that her majority can hardly balance those of Venango and Mercer, as she has usually done. Things have very much changed there since the last election. The new oil fields have drawn within its borders a large population of business men who are largely Republicans. Mr. Griffiths's sins of omission during the South Improvement Company war have made him personally very unpopular. He will be scratched everywhere where there is a producing well. Clarion county cannot give him her usual majority, and his defeat in the district is already a settled conclusion.

It is idle to conceal the fact that early in the canvass a feeling was manifested in Venango county against General Hartranft, but this has almost entirely disappeared. As soon as the facts were presented to the people the reaction set in and is fast carrying him on to an unexpected popularity. The Chairman of the County Executive Committee estimate his majority at seven hundred. Grant's majority in 1868, the highest ever reached by the party, was under one thousand.

Great preparations are being made by the soldiers here to attend the great convention in Pittsburgh. The delegation from this place alone will number two hundred persons. B.

Pensions to Rebels!

A Direct Challenge to Mr. Greeley.

Once more the Binghamton *Republicanism* returns to its direct charges against Greeley of corruptly intriguing with Democratic leaders for their party's nomination for the Presidency, while he was publicly claiming to be a Republican, and obtaining subscribers to his paper under the pretense that it was and would continue to be a Republican journal. The *Republican* now makes its charges, briefly and pointedly, and directly to Mr. Greeley, in these words:

1. The charge that you are committed for pensions for rebel-disabled soldiers has never been met by you, by denial or explanation. It was fed among the formal charges of the Binghamton *Republican*, which comprised the leading and essential facts of your intrigue and conspiracy in the fall of 1871 for Democratic support, through which, on part, you were nominated for President at Cincinnati; and though that prearranged support, received the Democratic nomination at Baltimore. The matter of rebel pensions appeared as one of many proofs of the principal charge. This journal having made a special and thorough investigation, finds in your failure to deny the correctness of the rebel pension charge a reason that proof, in a little different form than that in which it was first presented, is true. Your attention is invited to the following points, which the *Republican* carefully makes on its own account, and irrespective of any other proofs:

1. That you have been in correspondence about the Presidency for yourself, with a man belonging and avowedly in favor of rebel pensions.

2. That he gave his views to you freely, in writing, in a letter in which he proposed you should be a candidate of the Democratic and Liberal parties against the Republican party.

3. That you acknowledged the receipt of that letter; that you expressed yourself affirmatively and not otherwise concerning your correspondent's views; and in language which was subversive of opposition for rebel pensions, was undeniably an assent, and was so accepted and understood.

4. That subsequently you invited that correspondent to come to New York; that you discussed with him the proposed "compromise" in the South on the basis of the preceding correspondence, and agreed then and there to be the candidate for the Presidency that you now are.

5. That you have said nothing, by "authorization," in the *Tribune* or at Portland—and the *Tribune* has said nothing, squarely—inconsistent with these statements and incident with a full pledge, on your part, for rebel pensions; but, on the contrary, your evasion is constructively and fairly considered as pleas of "guilty."

6. That your advocacy of the right of secession, your proposal, during the war, to pay for the slaves of the South, your haste to bail the rebel chief, your public utterance relating to the equal honor in which Northern and Southern soldiers should be held, and in fine, your late and present political associations and relations, make a public record, in addition to your private record, for rebel pensions, and for other rebel indemnities.

The *Republican* asks for a direct answer to these charges as published; and in case you do not answer, Greeley shall say, if it is true, that he is opposed to rebel pensions, during the war declared that Mr. Greeley should escape by a present declaration to that effect; if he does not at the same time deny what is true, or even if he denies a lie that is true; since it destroys for the credit of our politics, that the rebel pension issue should be taken out of the canvass.

But the *Republican* gives notice that on the main issue, of Democratic Board of Public Works fooled and struck ashore just below the Ocean House, about eight o'clock in the morning. The Metis had on board one hundred and four passengers, forty-five deckhands, waiters, &c. Captain Burton and George B. Hull, agents of the line, are among the saved. A private dispatch says that John McAuslan, of New York, who was on the steamer Metis, says that when she struck the schooner the crash was sight, but the steamer sank immediately. He was in the water ten minutes when he succeeded in climbing into the cabin of the boat, which floated ashore with from forty to fifty passengers on board. He thinks about one hundred lives were lost, but how many have been saved has not yet reported.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., August 30.—A passenger who was saved thinks fifty persons were lost with the Metis.

The Captain's Statement.

STONINGTON, CONN., August 30.—The following is the statement of Captain Charles L. Burton, of the steamer Metis, as given to J. Wesley Smith, of the Albany *Argus*: We left New York at 5:25 P. M. on the 29th c. August the weather was overcast and rainy, with a fresh breeze from the southwest. At seven P. M., when between two and three miles south of Point and Watch Hill, about five miles off the Rhode Island shore, the propeller was struck by an unknown schooner, striking us forty feet abaft of the stern, or nearly abreast of the pilot house. The propeller was immediately stopped and turned around, and we endeavored to find the vessel but failed to do so. I sent the mates and pilots below to ascertain if the propeller was leaking any water. They reported that she was not, and we considered the damage very slight. We then proceeded on our way to Providence. After running a few moments the engineer reported that the steamer was rapidly filling. I immediately headed for the nearest shore and used every exertion in my power to save the passengers and crew, at this time the wind was blowing a strong gale from the southwest, accompanied by heavy rain. It soon became evident that the steamer must go down. It was not longer than half an hour from the time she was headed for the shore until she sank. The life boats were lowered and filled with persons anxious to be saved. One of the boats was swamped, but was soon righted by the chief engineer, who was in her; he sculled her up to the wreck, and she was again boarded with success. About fifty persons were left on the upper deck, which drifted with the tide. The storm still continued, and although several vessels came within sight no one came to our assistance. I continued in this perilous condition until about eight o'clock A. M. when we drifted on the beach about half a mile from Watch Hill Point, Rhode Island. The sea was very high and our danger was increased. By this time quite a number of people from Watch Hill hotel were on the beach proffering aid, but all was of no use to use. The roar of the surf prevented any communication. It was evident to us that the deck on which we stood must soon go to pieces. In a few moments the breaking up commenced, and we were all thrown into the surf. By the kindness of those on shore nearly all were saved from the pilot house and upper works. I am unable say at present how many of the crew and passengers were lost with the bulk.

WATCH HILL, R. I., August 30.—The purser, John H. Latham, was picked up by the United States revenue steamer Mocasin, as was Orrin Anthony, freight clerk, and steward McLean, whom all supposed lost. They were saved on a mattress, by the steamer Mocasin, as was also Edward Spencer, a lad of Providence; W. H. Purdy, New London, cook; chief engineer King, Providence; Adams express and quartermasters Appleby and Palmer, of Stonington. Eighteen dead bodies have just been brought in by the steamer. The pantry and books belonging to the Metis were all lost. The purser says there were one hundred and four full tickets sold, also five half tickets, and there were several small children and infants on board. He estimates the full number of passengers at one hundred and five. The crew, waiters, &c., make in all one hundred and fifty-five souls.

The following is a list of the saved: Charles L. Burton, Captain, of Bristol, R. I.; George B. Hull, agent of the New York and Providence Steamship Company; Richard Davis, Providence; Edwin Turner, Providence; Rev. Alfred E. Arnold greene, R. I.; Mr. Rudolph, wife and child; Mr. Hunted, Providence; W. E. Sheridan, city of New York; Mr. Hamilton; Michael W. Clear, New York; C. L. Stone, New York; C. Young, Attleborough, Massachusetts; Mr. Capron and nephew; John R. Gately, Estella Abraham, New York; Emily Cushing, Providence; Rhode Island; Mrs. Rose, New Haven, North Aisle borough, Mass; Mary Ann Riley, Providence; E. E. Hall, New York; Mrs. Ward, New York; Wm. Hendrick, Waltham, Massachusetts; Mrs. Agnes Agney; Wm. Anderson, New York; Mr. Butler, Providence; L. D. Harding, of Providence; Mrs. Girard, of Providence, who loses two children; Mrs. Blackburn and her daughter Lizzie, Thomas McBurney, Jersey City; Williams, Montreal; John McAustin, Providence; Alfred L. Nutting, wife and child, Little Falls, N. Y.; William Phelps, Boston; W. N. Reed, Boston; Jacob Higgins, Providence, Conn.; Arthur P. Schmidt, Boston; Michael Buckley, Boston; Mather Dickens, Dyerville, R. I.; John Mullen, of Brooklyn; Harold F. Hodal, Boston.

It seems to be almost a terrible certainty that seventy lives have been lost by this awful wreck. Many went down with the lower part of the steamer whose names can never be known. One man in the hotel married at Sharon Springs, New York, night before last, and was on his way to Providence on his wedding trip, sends word to the clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal church in that city to make arrangements for the funeral services Dr. Fay. His wife is his church, next Sunday. Her body was sent forward by the train this afternoon. A gale was encountered over the entire section by the disaster. All the hotels at Watch Hill have from eight to twenty of the rescued aboard. In their parlors and sitting rooms. There was no marine insurance on the vessel.

TIVERTON, R. I., August 30.—The schooner A. H. Bebbin brought into Newport this afternoon the bodies of a man and woman picked up between Watch Hill and Point Judith, who were evidently passengers by the Metis. The bodies were buoyed up by life-preservers. The former believed to be Emil Stampe, a fresco artist of Newark, N. J. The woman is about thirty years of age, in white dress, and wore a seal ring marked "N. A." The bodies are in charge of an undertaker.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, August 30, 1872.

CONDITION OF GOV. CURTIN.

Governor Curtin is still in a precarious condition. He was removed here from Brooklyn to-day to secure better medical treatment.

ANOTHER BOAT LIKELY.

A special to the *Mail*, from Marblehead, says the following note was picked up on the beach at that place this morning: "Sinking, and all on board like to be lost. Longitude 7.20, latitude 42.42. Yacht Dauntless, August 29th."

ANOTHER DISCOVERER OF LIVINGSTONE.

A London dispatch says Dawson, the geographer and traveler, who has returned from Zanzibar, reports having been in communication with Livingstone.

STATE POLITICS.

Eighteenth Congressional District Republican Nomination.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BELLEFONTE, Pa., August 30, 1872.

The Associated press dispatch from Williamsport yesterday, announcing that the Eighteenth Congressional District Convention had been held there, and H. W. Watson nominated as the Republican candidate, was erroneous. The Republicans of Lycoming county met in convention at that place, and declared Mr. Watson to be their choice for Congress. The District convention is yet to be held.

Meeting of Workingmen at Milesville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MONONGAHELA CITY, Pa., August 30, 1872.

A largely attended Republican meeting, composed of workingmen from the surrounding coal mines, is now being held at Milesville, Allegheny county, and addressed by Hon. George V. Lawrence, of Washington county, and Lewis Emery, Jr., candidate of Indiana, for several years an active Democrat, and one of the Seymour and Blair campaign speakers. The meeting is enthusiastic and successful.

Beaver County Republicans Awake.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

SMITH'S FERRY, Pa., August 28, 1872.

To show the readers of the COMMERCIAL that the Republicans of Ohio township are alive to the interests of their party, I herewith hand you a report of the proceedings of a meeting held at this place on last evening, completing the organization of a Grant and Wilson club. A large number were present and much enthusiasm manifested. Permanent officers were elected and upwards of forty names were added to the club.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following:

To the Republicans of Ohio township, Beaver county: The Democrats and a few soreheads Republicans, under the name of reform endeavoring to hide their treachery to the principles of Horace Greeley, are by every means in their power trying to overthrow the present Government and put into the Presidential chair this old sorehead, who proposes to pay the rebel soldiers' bounty and pensions. Having hailed Jeff. Davis and set him at large, he asks power to throw the government into the hands of rebels and traitors, who so recently tore down the glorious old Stars and Stripes and trampled them under their feet. To prevent this, we fully and fairly put into the Presidential chair the man who has faithfully filled it for the last four years, and who so gloriously led our brave boys on to victory and brought peace and happiness to our homes. Therefore, be it

Resolved, First, that the principles and history of the Republican party, with the spotless character of the candidates that we present, are guarantees that their election will secure a wise and faithful administration; second, that we will rally early and energetically to accomplish the election of Grant, Wilson and Hartranft.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and after a few telling remarks from Capt. W. F. Dawson, Squire McFall and others, the meeting adjourned to meet every Tuesday evening. S.

Scengerfest Festivities at Wooster, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WOOSTER, O., August 30, 1872.

The German Saengerfest, which met in this city yesterday, was a complete success. The morning trains brought bands and musical associations from Akron, Canton, Massillon and Londonville, which were escorted from the depot by the Wooster band to Mt. Eaton bands. The day was spent in rehearsals and social intercourse. In the evening a concert was given by the different musical associations and the Republican wigwam, which was densely packed by visitors and citizens, who were pleasantly entertained in listening to the grand volume of vocal instrumental music. Dr. Firestone delivered the oration. This forenoon a large procession was formed, composed of the different musical associations, the entire fire department of the city, citizens and visitors, preceded by the Akron Silver band. After marching through the principal streets, the procession repaired to the park, where ample preparation had been made to entertain all who wished to partake. Addresses were delivered by Prof. Kolbe, of Akron, and Captain A. S. McClure. The festivities will close this evening with tripping the light fantastic toe at the wigwam.

Probably Fatal Occurrence at Crestline.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CRESTLINE, OHIO, August 30, 1872.

A boy about ten years old, named David Hoffman, son of Adam Hoffman, a farmer living near Crestline, fell from a tree this evening, striking his head on the ground, injuring him so badly that he is not expected to live.

TERRIBLE MARINE DISASTER

SEVENTY LIVES REPORTED LOST

Wreck of a Steamer on the Eastern Coast —Statement of the Captain—List of the Saved.

WATCH HILL, R. I., via STONINGTON, CONN., August 30.—The propellor Metis, Captain Burden, was wrecked six miles off the shore this morning. A dreadful storm prevailed during the latter part of the night. About four the propeller was struck by a schooner, knocking a hole in her bottom. She immediately became filled. The passengers were aroused and the women secured life preservers. In a short time the lower part of the boat went down, the water filling the lower part of the boat went down, the water filling the lower cabin. The vessel rolled high and the rain continued; but the upper works floated and struck ashore just below the Ocean House, about eight o'clock in the morning. The Metis had on board one hundred and four passengers, forty-five deckhands, waiters, &c. Captain Burton and George B. Hull, agents of the line, are among the saved. A private dispatch says that Secretary Routwell allowed the whole sum in spite of the law, and charge that the $150,000 margin is designed to be used for political purposes. The fact is that there was no such clause in the law.

A Land Question.

The understanding of the Interior Department has been that Congress, by its action in regard to lands heretofore granted to the Bayfield and St. Croix Railroad, had restored the lands to homestead entry. A court in Wisconsin having decided that the lands were not thus restored, Secretary Delano has submitted the question to the Attorney General.

Another "Weak Invention."

The statement that members of the Civil Service Commission are now receiving $10 monthly a day for services is manufactured for the campaign. Thus far for all the expenses of the civil service the original appropriation of $10,000 has not been used, and part of it has been returned to the Treasury, while no part of the last appropriation of $50,000 has been touched.

The News from Maine.

Representative Lynch, of Maine, who arrived to-night, is of the opinion that the election in that State will show a decided Republican gain. The Postmaster General will start to take part in the campaign in Maine to-morrow.

One of the Blair Family.

Montgomery Blair left to-night for Pittsburgh, to speak in Western Pennsylvania for Greeley.

WASHINGTON, August 30, 1872.

CONSUL APPOINTED.

The President has appointed Charles M Travis United States Consul at Para, Brazil.

MORE NATIONAL BANKS.

The Vinton County National Bank of McArthur, Ohio, capital $50,000, and the Tuscarawas National Bank of Coal Spring, Ohio, capital $50,000, have been authorized to commence business.

THE IMPRISONED KU-KLUX.

Letters received represent that two of the Ku-Klux confined at Albany selected for parton were the most formidable and best-treatment of negroes during the war, and headed the Ku-Klux organizations in their districts. The Attorney General believes it will not wise to pardon criminals.

PUBLIC LANDS IN WISCONSIN.

The Secretary of the Interior has submitted to the Attorney General for decision a question as to whether he has authority to place in the market for pre-emption lands in Wisconsin withdrawn from the market some years ago for the St. Croix and Bayfield Railroads, which grant has since lapsed by failure of the company to fulfill the terms of the law.

REDUCING THE INTERNAL REVENUE FORCE.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, on his return here, will make preparations for reducing the force of the Internal Revenue Department, as provided by the recent act of Congress. The number of collectors and assessors will be reduced from two hundred and thirty to eighty of each. The reduction of bonded officers will necessitate the increase of assistants, in order that the work of the bureau may be properly performed. Some few collectors have already resigned, to take effect on the first of January next. When the new law goes into effect. The new law will be applied to Tennessee, Kentucky and Virginia first.

INDIAN CAPTIVES SURRENDERED.

It is stated in a private letter received from Fort Sill, Indian Territory, by the Clerk of the Board of Indian Commissioners, that Kiowa chiefs brought into the agency at that point two white girls aged respectively seventeen and fourteen years, and transferred them to the United States authorities.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Speculation About Gramonta Arbitration.

GENEVA, August 30.—It is reported that a great diversity of opinion exists among the members of the Board of Arbitration in the question of principle, and endeavors are being made to reconcile the differences so that the final decision may be unanimous.

The Court of Arbitration met at noon to-day, and after a brief session adjourned over Monday.

March of the Cholera.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 30.—The cholera has appeared at Grodnei, on the western frontier of Russia.

The Meeting of the Emperors.

BERLIN, August 30.—The Emperor of Russia will arrive in this city next Thursday afternoon. He will be preceded by Prince Gortschakoff, who will leave Frankfort for Berlin on Tuesday. The Czar will be the guest of Emperor William for five days, during which time magnificent fetes will take place. A grand exhibition will be held in the new Imperial palace at Potsdam on the 9th of September, at which the Emperors of Germany, Russia and Austria and several German potentates and Princes will be present. The Czar will leave Berlin probably on the 10th of September.

The Diamond Hoaxers.

LONDON, August 30.—Several diamond merchants have sent letters to the public journals stating that Americans have called upon them and purchased diamonds in the rough, and that these purchasers represented themselves as Pacific Railway contractors.

It is reported that Arthur Sullivan, musical composer, has married Cornelia Dauka.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, August 30.—General Sherman visited Glasgow on Wednesday. He sails for home September 5.

The discharge from custody of a solicitor of Belfast, who had been arrested for alleged participation in the riots, caused threatening demonstrations to-day. A considerable crowd gathered in the vicinity of the Court House, but were dispersed by the police, who met no opposition.

LONDON, August 30, 5 P. M.—The recent failures have had an effect to flatten consols, and caused a general feeling of insecurity in financial circles.

LONDON, August 30.—The steamships Scotia, California and Iceland have arrived from America.

LONDON, August 30, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 92¾, American securities—5-20s of '62, 93¾; 5-20s of '65, 93¾; 5-20s of '67, 93⅞; 10-40s, 92; new 5s, 93⅝; Erie 41. Linseed oil 36s 5d@36s 10d. Turpentine 35s.

PARIS, August 30.—Specie in the Bank of France has increased 500,000 francs. Bullion 41 francs.

LIVERPOOL, August 30.—Cotton firm; middling upland 10d; Orleans 10¾d; sales of to-day 12,000 bales; speculation and export 3,000 bales; sales of the week 75,000 bales; export 9,000 bales; speculation 4,000 bales; stock 580,000 bales, including 190,000 bales of American 220,000 bales; receipts of the week 50,000 bales, American 9,000 bales. Breadstuffs firm. Receipts of wheat for the past three days 9,000 bushels; American 6,000 bushels. Receipts of corn for same time 30,000 bushels; American 20,000 bushels. California white wheat 12s 4d; red west-ern spring 11s 10d@12s; red winter 12s. Flour 25s 6d@28. Corn 27s 9d@28s. Lard 47s 6d. Cheese 61s 6d. Cumberland minerals 25s; short rib middles 38s. Petroleum—refined 16½d.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

Cattle Disease Spreading to an Alarming Extent—Meeting of the Emperors.

NEW YORK, August 30.—The London *Times* of the 26th says the foot and mouth disease is increasing among the cattle to an alarming extent, Wednesday all the precautions adopted. Official returns show an increase of over four thousand cases in infected districts during the past week.

The *Telegraph* of the same date has the following: "Being now permitted to write on the approaching interview between the Emperors, the Russian press generally draws hopeful and peaceful inferences from the event. The *Italie*, however, hints that Slavonian and eastern questions will be brought on the tapis; that Russia, through not greedy of conquest, must see the Christian subjects of the Porte protected from persecution and oppression, and that open declarations to that effect may be made. Papal encroachment in Germany and the International will also afford points of discussion and consideration.

The same paper says: "Emperor Napoleon has frankly indicated his views with regard to the forthcoming interview of the three Emperors at Berlin, the presents of which are to be confined to matters already resigned, to take effect on the first of January next. When the new laws goes into effect. The new law will be applied to Tennessee, Kentucky and Virginia first.

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EUROPE.

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SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Soldiers' Convention Arrangements

GREELEY CAMPAIGN CANARDS.

THE NEWS FROM MAINE.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 30, 1872.

Coming to the Soldiers' Convention.

Arrangements have been made for the Marine Drum Corps to accompany the soldiers Go West club from this city to the Pittsburgh Convention. Clubs from Baltimore, Philadelphia and Harrisburg will join the Washington party at Harrisburg.

Greeley Campaign Canard.

The Greeley papers have started the story that the law authorizing the settlement of the Kentucky war claims reduced the amount claimed by $150,000, but that Secretary Routwell allowed the whole sum in spite of the law, and charge that the $150,000 margin is designed to be used for political purposes. The fact is that there was no such clause in the law.

A Land Question.

The understanding of the Interior Department has been that Congress, by its action in regard to lands heretofore granted to the Bayfield and St. Croix Railroad, had restored the lands to homestead entry. A court in Wisconsin having decided that the lands were not thus restored, Secretary Delano has submitted the question to the Attorney General.

Another "Weak Invention."

The statement that members of the Civil Service Commission are now receiving $10 monthly a day for services is manufactured for the campaign. Thus far for all the expenses of the civil service the original appropriation of $10,000 has not been used, and part of it has been returned to the Treasury, while no part of the last appropriation of $50,000 has been touched.

The News from Maine.

Representative Lynch, of Maine, who arrived to-night, is of the opinion that the election in that State will show a decided Republican gain. The Postmaster General will start to take part in the campaign in Maine to-morrow.

One of the Blair Family.

Montgomery Blair left to-night for Pittsburgh, to speak in Western Pennsylvania for Greeley.

WASHINGTON, August 30, 1872.

CONSUL APPOINTED.

The President has appointed Charles M Travis United States Consul at Para, Brazil.

MORE NATIONAL BANKS.

The Vinton County National Bank of McArthur, Ohio, capital $50,000, and the Tuscarawas National Bank of Coal Spring, Ohio, capital $50,000, have been authorized to commence business.

THE IMPRISONED KU-KLUX.

Letters received represent that two of the Ku-Klux confined at Albany selected for parton were the most formidable and best-treatment of negroes during the war, and headed the Ku-Klux organizations in their districts. The Attorney General believes it will not wise to pardon criminals.

PUBLIC LANDS IN WISCONSIN.

The Secretary of the Interior has submitted to the Attorney General for decision a question as to whether he has authority to place in the market for pre-emption lands in Wisconsin withdrawn from the market some years ago for the St. Croix and Bayfield Railroads, which grant has since lapsed by failure of the company to fulfill the terms of the law.

REDUCING THE INTERNAL REVENUE FORCE.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, on his return here, will make preparations for reducing the force of the Internal Revenue Department, as provided by the recent act of Congress. The number of collectors and assessors will be reduced from two hundred and thirty to eighty of each. The reduction of bonded officers will necessitate the increase of assistants, in order that the work of the bureau may be properly performed. Some few collectors have already resigned, to take effect on the first of January next. When the new law goes into effect. The new law will be applied to Tennessee, Kentucky and Virginia first.

INDIAN CAPTIVES SURRENDERED.

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The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1872.

FOR THE STATE CAMPAIGN.

Extra Campaign Weekly Commercial.

CIRCULATE THE DOCUMENTS!

The WEEKLY COMMERCIAL of this week has been prepared with especial reference to the campaign in our State, and an extra edition printed. It contains BUCKALEW'S Record and comments thereon; Hon. D. N. WHITE'S vindication of General HARTRANFT; the vindication of General HARTRANFT by the Legislative Committee; Hon. T. J. BOGHAM'S admirable speech, running a parallel between HARTRANFT and BUCKALEW; letter of General DIX giving his reasons for supporting GRANT; speech of Judge HOADLEY; speech of Hon. R. B. CARNAHAN; besides a variety of other matter of an effective character.

County committees and others should send their orders promptly, as the edition is limited.

Price, $1 75 per hundred.

THE manufacturers of Pittsburgh have advanced all sizes of iron two-tenths per pound, and all sizes of nails twenty-five cents per keg—to take effect September 1st.

A PROMINENT Liberal Republican—one who has had large experience in local politics—admits that Allegheny county will give seven thousand majority for the State ticket.

MAJOR A. M. BROWN has accepted an invitation to address a Republican mass meeting in East Birmingham, on Friday evening next. This ought to satisfy certain doubting THOMASES as to where Major BROWN stands in the present contest.

IN regard to the Eighteenth district and the nomination of Governor CURTIN, another explanation is necessary. Although our Williamsport dispatch of yesterday stated distinctly that the nomination of Mr. WATSON was by "the Republican Convention of the Eighteenth Congressional district," the meeting was of the Lycoming Republicans only. The convention of the district is yet to be held.

THE letter of CHARLES O'CONOR to Colonel DUNCAN, wherein he says: "I was and am in favor of the Louisville movement," was dated on Saturday, August 24th, the day following the publication by the New York *Sun* making Mr. O'CONOR declare that "he would have nothing to do with the Straight-outs." The later story, that Mr. O'CONOR will take the Liberal nomination for Governor of New York, is characterized by the *World* as "improbable."

"If the election were to come off now," remarked a leading Democratic politician yesterday, "we would be badly beaten; as the Republicans would have been six weeks ago. But the tide that has set in against us will ebb before October, and the succeeding wave will bear us on to victory." This is a vain hope! The sober second thought has seized the minds of a large majority of the voters of Pennsylvania, and "the tide that has set in against" BUCKALEW will inevitably swallow him up.

THE accession to the ranks of Gen. GRANT of Judge JOHN S. MCCALMONT, of Venango county, a life-long Democrat, is important. A soldier as well as a distinguished member of the bar, his standing in the Democratic party has long been one commanding influence and the respect of men of all shades of opinion. He is above the suspicion of interested motives, and his action will be followed by many others who have acted with him. Judge MCCALMONT will head the delegation of soldiers from his vicinity to the great meeting of soldiers in this city on the 17th of September.

AT one of the darkest hours of the rebellion, CHARLES R. BUCKALEW voted to disband the colored troops. When gold stood at 240 he voted to pay the army in gold, which proposition had it carried would have bankrupted the nation in a day and given victory to the South. He voted to give the pay of colored soldiers and if killed their value as slaves to their masters. And these things and many more of a similar kind he did as United States Senator from Pennsylvania. He now comes before the people for their approval and asks to be rewarded with the highest position in the State.

THE Straight-outers appear to be quite in earnest. Colonel DUNCAN, at Louisville, has issued a prospectus for a daily evening paper, the first number of which will appear on Monday, entitled the "*True Democrat*." Mr. JAMES M. COOPER, a veteran Democratic editor, has issued a prospectus for a "Democratic anti-GREELEY campaign paper," in Philadelphia, with the title of "*The Democratic Statesman*," the first number of which will be issued during the first week in September—single copies for the campaign, twenty-five cents; five copies for one dollar. So the Straight-outers are not to be without organs much longer.

THE coalition journals in the Northern States are suffering from a severe attack of militaryphobia. Men educated in the arts of war, they say, are not the proper persons to hold civil positions under the government in a time of peace; and so there is a concerted cry for men of the ploughshare and pruning hook rather than of the sword and spear. This is all very well as far as it goes, only the principle should be made general in its application. It so happens, however, that a large majority of the GREELEY candidates for office in the Southern States are men of military antecedents. In Tennessee alone, ten out of eleven candidates for prominent positions were officers of the Confederate army, from Major Generals down to Colonels. So in other Southern States; and it is respectfully suggested that if the holy horror which the opposition professes to entertain of military ideas and representatives, be genuine and sincere, it should itself imitate the reform it calls for.

WHEN the Union was assailed and the Republic threatened with destruction, no class of our people responded more promptly to the call to arms than the Germans. Native born citizens were not more animated in their devotion to the cause of Liberty. They were willing to, and thousands of them did, lay down their lives for their adopted country. They fully appreciated then who were friends and who foes, and how to regard both. At that time CHARLES R. BUCKALEW, who begs them now to vote for him for Governor, was at heart a rebel, though occupying a seat in the United States Senate. He never uttered a word there for the country, but with the little band whereof GARRETT DAVIS, of Kentucky, was the leader, voted persistently for and against measures with strict reference to embarrassing the government and helping the rebels. Germans know how to regard perfidy, and therefore cannot vote for BUCKALEW sooner than they would for JEFF. DAVIS himself.

WHO STAND BEHIND MR. GREELEY.

Unable longer wholly to ignore the damaging fact that many of Mr. GREELEY'S most prominent supporters are advocating his election on the ground that the recent Constitutional amendments are without legal validity, and that the success of the coalition would "begin the process of their gradual extinction," the *Tribune* tries to dispose of the matter by saying that the GREELEY movement is not based on the opinions of these persons, but upon the Cincinnati-Baltimore platforms. This is not a sufficient answer. The entire question turns on the sincerity of the parties to the declaration in question. It is not disputed that the verbal acquiescence of the platform in the results of the war is plain and explicit. That which loyal people have a right, under the circumstances, to doubt, is whether Mr. GREELEY'S supporters, who in the event of his election will interpret the platform and shape the policy of his administration, mean to observe this verbal agreement in good faith. The pivotal point on which the whole canvass hinges is—can the coalition be trusted?

Aside from the fact that all the official acts of the party whose candidate Mr. GREELEY is, forbid us to believe, without ampler and more convincing guarantees than have yet been given, that its members have undergone the sudden and miraculous conversion which is claimed, there is abundant contemporary evidence to show that the adoption of the platform in question was merely a political device, instead of an honest declaration of moral faith and principle.

It should not be forgotten that a pamphlet was distributed among the delegates to the Baltimore Convention, setting forth their "moral obligation" to support the Cincinnati nominations, on the ground that there existed a definite understanding between the managers of both parties, "entered into before the assembling of the Cincinnati Convention," to the effect that the nominations there made should receive the united support of both parties, but deliberately recommending the repudiation, by the Democracy, of their part of the bargain, in the event of the election of the coalition candidate. So far as the Baltimore proceedings were concerned, therefore, they had their inspiration and origin in notorious trickery and fraud.

The conspiracy to obtain power having been hatched in this unblushingly iniquitous manner, it has since been prosecuted in a spirit worthy the character of its birth. In the South, where the supporters of GREELEY put courage into their politics, they openly spit upon the hypocrisy that pretends to the purported conversion—as some of his ablest and most ardent advocates in the North are beginning also to do. STEVENSON, BECK, JONES, HODGE, BLACKBURN, GOLLADAY, HILL, BROWN, BRECKENRIDGE—in short, nearly all the GREELEY orators and journalists in the Southern States, declare in substance that the amendments are to be observed only until the Confederates have obtained power, and that;

"Should Mr. Greeley, if elected, attempt to enact any obnoxious principles of Radicalism, a Democratic Congress, that was certain to be chosen with him, would hedge him in and render his efforts harmless, and that when it was necessary to secure such legislation as the Democracy deemed wise, they would demand of and compel him to yield acquiescence."

This is the deliberate expression of the purpose of the men who support Mr. GREELEY in the South, reinforced by such eminent jurists as Judge BLACK in the North, who pronounces the amendments frauds, and supports GREELEY because his election will be the beginning of the end of them. To believe, then, in the sincerity of the Baltimore platform, is to go against all evidence, all experience, all philosophy and all history. Mr. GREELEY may himself have the most upright intentions in the world, but there is hardly a man in the country, knowing anything about his fatal facility for compromise and surrender, who expects him to do otherwise than carry out the bidding of the party that elected him. And therefore, notwithstanding the verbal acquiescence of the Confederate party in accomplished facts, the election of its candidate would open up a vista of endless reaction, confusion, doubt and peril; and the safety of the nation consists in holding that party in check until its life-long cherished principles and prejudices shall have died away, and better sentiments and education shall have arisen in their place.

AN IDLE D SPUTE.

No more idle controversy has ever engaged the attention of the press than the dispute about the genuineness of the LIVINGSTONE letters. However natural or reasonable may have been the skepticism with which people who knew little if anything concerning the great explorer's character and career read his letters to Mr. BENNETT, all doubts in candid minds were dispelled by the testimony of the English Foreign Office and of LIVINGSTONE'S family as to the authenticity of STANLEY'S reports. The reality of the *Herald* correspondent's discovery of and interview with the long lost traveler, was, of course, fully established at Zanzibar a number of days before STANLEY himself had reached the coast, as he sent forward a small party of his escort for the purpose of meeting him with supplies. The Arab chief of this advance party carried letters for the Hindoo and Arab traders at Zanzibar from their correspondents at Ujiji, and of course these letters contained at least incidental mention of the meeting of STANLEY and the object of his search. And this way the world first heard of the success of the *Herald* expedition. Some people seem strangely to fancy that the great company who traveled with STANLEY were mere dumb animals, and that on his return to Zanzibar he could tell what he pleased without the possibility of contradiction or correction. Whereas he brought with him from the interior some sixty or seventy men, most of whom had been with him all the time, and whose voluble communications would be at once caught up by thousands more or less interested in the adventures of the caravan.

It is amazing what rubbish has been written in the way of criticism on LIVINGSTONE'S letters. The English is bad, said one. The grammar is bad, said another. The veteran missionary indulges in slang; he falls into Americanisms; he writes incoherently; he makes statements which ought not to be made, etc., these and such like objections have been alleged as sufficient to cast doubt upon the genuineness of the letters. The simple truth is that the letters are good letters, written in plain, direct, manly style, with a few such slips in orthography and in the use of single words as were natural in hurried composition by a man who had been cut off for years from the sounds of his own language while habitually speaking a foreign tongue. Above all, the letters are in tone and spirit strictly characteristic of the man, presenting an embodiment of Christian heroism and sublime devotion to duty which the *Herald* correspondent could no more have invented than the fishermen of Galilee could have invented the character of CHRIST.

Those who seek notoriety, by denying the genuineness of the letters are characteristically making a dishonest use of certain objections to which some of the geographical statements contained in them are open. The truth is that, while geographical specialists in Europe do not agree with the explorer in identifying the Lualaba with the Nile, they do not consider his discoveries unimportant on that account, and none of them at present regard this difference of opinion as affording any grounds for questioning the truth of LIVINGSTONE'S statements. Prof. KIEPERT, an eminent German geographer, struck with what seemed to him manifest geographical errors in the first *Herald* letter, at once rashly rushed into print, and proved in two or three columns of a newspaper that the letter could therefore be a forgery. And there upon the journalists of Paris, the most ignorant of men concerning the whole earth beyond the limits of Paris, or at any rate of France, declared their readiness to agree with Herr KIEPERT. All of them long ago found out their mistake.

Before the German Professor had time to learn how really he had drawn a conclusion from imperfect knowledge, another German, one WILHELM LAUSER, made haste to tell the German world what he knew about STANLEY, with the purpose of showing that he was unworthy of belief and of thus confirming by personal reasons the conclusion at which KIEPERT had arrived on the scientific grounds. LAUSER, it seems, is author of a book on "Modern Spain," and he professed to have first met with STANLEY at Madrid, just after the return of the latter from the Abyssinian expedition. He represents the discoverer of LIVINGSTONE as ignorant and uncultivated in the extreme and at the same time as a person of most extraordinary pretensions. His ignorance of Spanish, LAUSER says, he half admitted, though never without claiming so much the more thorough knowledge of Arabic. And yet, it seems that unacquaintance with the language did not prevent him from daily sending off long reports to his paper about Spanish doings, and he also regularly occupied a seat among the journalists at the sessions of the Cortes. After every speech STANLEY was accustomed to turn round to LAUSER with the significant critical remark, "*cette bombre es muy*" (this man is very—). The appropriate adjective never followed, and the German never failed to respond, "*si, senor, es muy*." Long afterward LAUSER claims to have met STANLEY in Upper Egypt, where it soon appeared that his Arabic was as limited as his Spanish. However, he made up in patriotism what he lacked in knowledge, and in conversation with the German archæologist, Professor FRIEDRICH (since dead), and with the French savan, ELISEE RECLUS, he was wont to maintain that the Americans were the greatest people in the world. When not declaiming on the superiority of the Americans he was busy with the preparation of a big book on the history, monuments and people of Egypt. Professor FRIEDRICH, expressing wonder at this, he, so destitute of the necessary culture, should attempt a task of such difficulty, STANLEY replied that he had written a beautiful work on Athens, the propolis, Greece, etc., without knowing either Greek history or the Greek language, and he didn't expect to find Egypt more intractable. This was too much for the Professor's equanimity, and he told the "Yankee" squarely that, instead of writing such books, he had better go to school and learn the classical tongues. And then LAUSER reports a quite remarkable colloquy between STANLEY and M. strong Greeley man) will vouch for all I say, in justice to the venerable patriot, Gen. Dix.

Rome Purr.

FORGERY is a crime without excuse. The opposition, however, does not scruple to resort to it. For instance, in a Greeley speech recently delivered by an ex-college President in Ohio, there was a passage purporting to be quoted from a late address of Vice President Colfax at South Bend, to the effect that, for all the great purposes of its organization the Republican party had ceased to be necessary, and that the country would now go forward either with or without it, as its needs should best require. This pretended quotation is denounced by the home organ of Mr. Colfax as an utter and shameless forgery. That paper contained a verbatim report of Mr. Colfax's speech, on the occasion referred to, printed after revision by its author, and there is not a syllable of the purported extract to be found in it from beginning to end. Vice President Colfax believes the continued ascendancy of the Republican party to be as necessary to the pacification and purification of the country now, as it has been in the past; and he supports its nominees and its principles as earnestly and sincerely as at any time during the period of its existence. For the credit of human nature, it is to be hoped the shameless practice in question may be at once stopped.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Everything, animate and inanimate, appears to feel a grateful sense of the change in the weather that has so long been looked for, and to be thankful that "the back of the heated term has been broken."

The ebb tide is setting in from the seashore, the springs, lakes and mountains, and with the return of September we shall have the ending of the Summer carnival and a general return to business by our wanderers in both hemispheres.

The Austrian government wants, more than any other American contribution to the great Exposition of 1873, a perfect representation of our system of common school instruction.

Texas papers boast that the oysters off their coast are without exception the finest in the whole world, and predict that the trade in Texan bivalves will soon become one of the most important in the State.

The Chinese have a wonderful force and element of strength in their neglected and unused coal fields, which comprise an area of 400,000 square miles, and in comparison with which 12,000 miles of English coal seem very paltry and insignificant.

Heretofore the custom has been for statesmen, politicians and all who had favors to ask or to expect, to dine the press. The New York *Herald* has just reversed the rule and entertained the Geneva Board of Arbitrators, counsel and attaches, at a magnificent banquet in Geneva.

There is a philosopher in New York who, after much deep consideration of the subject, has come to the conclusion that the heat with which the people of that city have been afflicted during the summer is due to the immense net-work of telegraph wires with which it and its environs are, so to speak, roofed over.

A hen's egg exploded the other day in Indiana in the hands of a farmer's wife. This singular behaviour is supposed to have been the result of a premature effort to crow.

The apple crop is so plentiful that all the old cider mills and presses of the country are being put in order. Hand presses are also in demand in some localities and improved large new presses, to supply an entire neighborhood with facilities to make cider.

A monument has just been placed in Mount Auburn, Boston's favorite burial ground, to commemorate "the great war of American conservation." It is a sphinx fifteen feet long and eight feet high, the face measuring three feet in length, cut from a single block of Hallowell granite.

A reconnoissance just completed by competent engineers, demonstrates that the Missouri river is navigable above the falls for a good class of steamers two hundred and seventy-five miles beyond Fort Benton, the present head of navigation.

Harping seems to be "ketching" at Fonda, New York. A year ago a man was hanged at that place, and since that time five persons who witnessed the execution have suicided by the noose.

There are theatrical accommodations in more than seventy American cities; New York has thirteen of considerable note, and it is estimated that something like twelve hundred or fifteen hundred actors in this country are dependent on their histrionic skill for their daily bread.

A new right has been added to the list of the negroes' sacred and inviolate privileges, the right to get drunk. A Washington saloon keeper has had his license taken away because he refused to sell a glass of whisky to a black man.

They have some hot weather down at Nashville. A man who lived a few miles from town the other day bought some star candles and placed them in a box to take home, but before he arrived all of them had melted, leaving nothing but the wicks.

A Tennessee woman lately gave birth to a pair of twins firmly united together by a tendon in the region of the heart. With the exception of this peculiarity—the ligature being similar to the flesh coupling of the Siamese twins—the children were perfect in form and physical development.

"Imbibitionist" is the last coined word, the *Atlantic* being responsible for the same. The thing has been common enough for years. It is a synonyms for a lover of soft shell crabs.

An Englishman who owns nine hundred horses, and sixty-seven conveyances, and whose horses daily travel four thousand two hundred and forty-four miles, says, after forty-three years experience, that they are wrong in horses on Sunday he can save twelve per cent. He can get eight miles a day for six days more easily than he can get six miles a day for the seven days. This is strong statistical proof of the commercial value of Sunday as a day of rest.

There had at last accounts been no rain for many weeks of any account in Wyoming. Pastures were drying up; cattle had to be fed on straw; the oat crop is short; trees are drying up and withering, and unless there is an abundance of rain soon the farmers must lose heavily.

Want of Vitality.

If a deficiency of vital energy is not a disease in itself it is a condition which lays the system open to the attack of all corrosive maladies. Night and day we are surrounded more or less by deleterious influences. No atmosphere is entirely pure, no water utterly free from injurious particles; while in many localities both are positively unwholesome. What defence has the weak, languid system, in which the vital principle is deficient or dormant, against any of the morbid influences which produce epidemic disease and pestilence? None whatever. There is no safety save in artificial reinforcement. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters have beyond all question a vitalizing effect. If the nervous forces, and all the bodily functions are expended in exhausting physical or mental labor, or dissipated in the indulgences of a "fast" life, this powerful vegetable tonic and corrective will restore them. If the defective vitality of a frail system will it can be remedied to a great extent by this wonderful invigorant. At a season of the year when the air is more or less impregnated with the seeds of deadly fevers, it is especially desirable that the digestion should be perfect, the habit of body regular, the liver active, the blood pure and the nerves firm. These conditions are the best protection against all disorders, and they are conditions which the Bitters are better adapted than any other medicinal agent to promote and secure. See to it, however, that no imitation or counterfeit is substituted for the genuine article, as it is a valuable health and have an antipathy to poison beware of the local bitters made from condemned drugs and vilely adulterated alcohol, which have sprung up like the noisome fungi all over the country.

PERFUMERY.

A Choice Assortment of the Finest English and French Perfumery, including every variety, at the Lowest Prices; also, a large stock of the best English Tooth Brushes and Hair Brushes.

SPONGES! SPONGES!

A fine assortment of Bathing Sponges on hand, at FLEMING'S DRUG STORE, Corner Diamond and Market street.

PATENT MEDICINES.

A complete stock of Genuine Patent Medicines, embracing all the popular remedies of the day, constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest prices.

FINE TOILET SOAPS.

A very large assortment of the Finest Toilet Soaps constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest prices, by the dozen or single bar, at FLEMING'S DRUG STORE, Corner Diamond and Market St., at the lowest prices.

Toilet Waters of all kinds, in great variety, at JOSEPH FLEMING'S DRUG STORE, No. 84 Market street, corner Diamond.

SUMAC,
SUMAC,
SUMAC,
FOR SALE BY
George A. Kelly & Co.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Corner Wood street and First avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Chartered in 1852.
Open daily from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m., and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 8 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 7 o'clock. Interest paid the 1st of May and November, computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, on January and July. BOOKS of By-Laws, and information, may be had at the BOARD OF MANAGERS' ROOM.
GEO. A. BERRY, Postmaster, Vice Presidents.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, JR.,
D. E. MCKEE, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Reid, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Ailman, F. Bahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, E. Hertman, Robert G. Schmertz, Christopher Zug, John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

FOR FAMILY USE.
THE HALFORD
LEICESTERSHIRE
TABLE SAUCE,
THE BEST SAUCE AND RELISH
Made in any Part of the World
FOR
FAMILY USE.
PINTS, - - - - 50 CENTS.
HALF PINTS, - - 30 CENTS.
FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT application has been made to the Reliance Nation-al Bank, Pittsburgh Pa., for the issuance of Twenty-five (25) Shares of stock standing in my name as the Trustee of Mrs. Sarah Scott, now deceased, and that the certificate for the same, No. 1,605, issued August 5th, 1867, has been lost or destroyed.

WALTER H. LOWRIE.
7th

Belle Vernon as a Manufacturing Site.

BELLE VERNON, PA., August 29, 1872.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

A writer in the *Chronicle* of the 15th inst., made a spread eagle attempt to render ridiculous the fact of the settled determination of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to finish the connection between the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, and the old Hempfield at Washington. We had no intention to "hit" Pittsburgh or the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, as charged by said writer, but merely to give your paper the news so gratifying to us, and to show the importance of our village as a manufacturing point. Before ever local prosperity in the way of trade we may obtain from this new railroad outlet, it will add more or less to the good of Pittsburgh, which must always be our market. The benefit of this connection will be the great trunk line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad no longer remains in doubt, and the vast freight that freight passes over this line or from Cumberland to Wheeling and thence westward, matters not to Pittsburgh in point of profit. What we insist on is, that your capitalists, as well as others, can manufacture from the raw material cheaper here than in the city. For example, glass has been made in this place for more than forty years without interruption, and with profit. The capital now invested in the site, buildings and tenements alone not exceeding thirty-five thousand dollars. The rental income of the tenement houses exceed six per cent on capital invested in all the works, &c. Now the ground and mere location for factories in the limits of your city, in one instance, at least cost $100,000, without any rental income from tenements, &c. When our railroad is completed, glass and other products can be shipped to the warehouses in your city or sent to other markets direct. Is it true that many of your capitalists already are seeking manufacturing sites at a distance from your city? Will not that prosperity which your city soon crowd out those mammoth establishments that require so much room? Thus to the capitalists looking for more room, we offer the best site in our valley, and can at any time produce the figures to establish the assertion. We have coal in abundance, sand in unlimited quantities, limestone all around us, and ores of the best quality soon to be opened up by the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad. What else can capitalists want?

Our energetic citizen, L. M. Speer, is about to lay out in town lots one hundred acres of his farm through which the railroad will run, and adjoining the town of Belle Vernon. Mr. Speer offers special inducements to those seeking manufacturing sites, and having purchased within a few days an adjoining farm he has now a variety of surface not easily found in a town site.

"If Any Man Hauls Down the American Flag, Shoot Him on the Spot."

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

As a matter of history, and in justification of Gen. DIX, I ask you to publish the following statement:

At the trying hour, when the rebellion was breaking out in acts of high treason—His Excellency James Buchanan, President; Jere Black, Secretary of State; Stanton, Attorney General; Gen. Dix, Secretary of the Treasury. Gen. Dix had ordered the revenue cutters from New Orleans. The reply came that they were threatened to tear down the flag. Gen. Dix wrote the commander immediately, "*If any man attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot.*" William Handy, chief clerk in the Revenue Marine Bureau, and J. S. Guthrie, special agent of the Treasury Department, were present, and saw Gen. Dix write the letter, and after reading it aloud in the presence of these gentlemen, he gave the letter into hands to copy. I am not certain, but think Hemphill P. Jones, clerk in the Secretary's division, was also present. Mr. Handy, I hear, is dead, but John B. Guthrie, Esq., is living, and I doubt not (although he John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

FOR FAMILY USE.

THE HALFORD
LEICESTERSHIRE
TABLE SAUCE,
THE BEST SAUCE AND RELISH
Made in any Part of the World
FOR
FAMILY USE.
PINTS, - - - - 50 CENTS.
HALF PINTS, - - 30 CENTS.
FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS.

PERSONAL.

Mr. John Livingstone, of Listowell, Canada, a brother of the celebrated African explorer, has expressed his belief in Stanley's statements, however much other people may doubt and quibble. In a recent reply to a letter from Mr. S. S. Southworth, of Niagara Falls, Mr. Livingstone says: "The letter I had from my brother is the genuine article, and I have no doubt of the correctness of Stanley's statements. I am satisfied that the letters in the *Herald* are from the Doctor."

Daniel Pratt, the Great American traveler and ex-candidate for the Presidency, who has figured and talked prominently throughout country, has, according to the New York *Star*, opened a peanut stand in New York. Now let Train start an apple-stall.

The Royal Humane Society of Great Britain has just awarded six silver medallion to Mr. John Dodd, United States Consul at Tamsio, Formosa, for heroic conduct in saving the lives of shipwrecked sailors.

William B. Astor is said to be going crazy, and to imagine that somebody is making a constant effort to rob and murder him. His palatial residence has been turned into a kind of lunatic asylum. Mr. Astor's fifty million dollars are too much for him.

Foreign fashion gossip states that General Sickles is quite a noted man in Madrid. He entertains in a style equal to the best noble in the land, and drives about in an equipage that would do credit to the King of Spain himself. His wife leads the ton, and is authority on all matters appertaining to dress, society and etiquette.

According to the papers of that State a domestic servant in a Michigan town has turned out to be a Pennsylvania heiress who was abducted from home in her orphaned infancy at the instigation of her designing next of kin.

Mr. Latimer, of Philadelphia, who claims to be a direct descendant of the martyred bishop of that name, has bought one of Leutze's many famous picture of the burning of his ancestor by way of a pleasant family reminiscence.

Colonel Blanton Duncan, who is just now troubling the Greeleyocracy about as badly as his Shakespearian namesake troubled Macbeth and his wife after they had compassed his destruction, is a little over six feet high in his slippers, is somewhat swaggering in his gait, and wears his clothes loose and comfortable. He is partly blonde, with a clever face, and is just turning his first half century; his forehead is high, and fine physiognomically fine; he has rather large, bluish-gray eyes, a well set Roman nose that is neither large nor small, a well-cut mouth, a full beard; his general appearance lacks in nothing imposing, and his talk is free, decided and self-confident; in physical energy he has few superiors, and once interested in a cause he is one of the most indefatigable workers.

A notable personage has just died—Mr. Augustus Smith, King of the Scilly Islands, of which there are one hundred and forty, although only six are inhabited. Mr. Smith was a wealthy and eccentric Englishman, who in regard to government had notions of his own which he wished to carry into practice, and so he became lessee of the Scilly Islands, under the Duke of Cornwall. He thus became King of about two thousand subjects, most of whom were a wretched lot of peasants, for the islands are poor and unfruitful. With a court of twelve men he ruled the land, readjusted the relations of land and people, and altogether governed to their moral, social, and religious status, although in the latter item he was not very strict. Once he packed off all the residents of one of the islands, and turned it into a deer park, but in recompense he gave the poor people better accommodations than they had ever had before. At first he was greatly disliked, but when the people came to see that his rule was wise and beneficent, and that they greatly improved under it, they learned to like and respect him, and at his death he was much regretted.

Want of Vitality.

If a deficiency of vital energy is not a disease in itself it is a condition which lays the system open to the attack of all corrosive maladies. Night and day we are surrounded more or less by deleterious influences. No atmosphere is entirely pure, no water utterly free from injurious particles; while in many localities both are positively unwholesome. What defence has the weak, languid system, in which the vital principle is deficient or dormant, against any of the morbid influences which produce epidemic disease and pestilence? None whatever. There is no safety save in artificial reinforcement. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters have beyond all question a vitalizing effect. If the nervous forces, and all the bodily functions are expended in exhausting physical or mental labor, or dissipated in the indulgences of a "fast" life, this powerful vegetable tonic and corrective will restore them. If the defective vitality of a frail system will it can be remedied to a great extent by this wonderful invigorant. At a season of the year when the air is more or less impregnated with the seeds of deadly fevers, it is especially desirable that the digestion should be perfect, the habit of body regular, the liver active, the blood pure and the nerves firm. These conditions are the best protection against all disorders, and they are conditions which the Bitters are better adapted than any other medicinal agent to promote and secure. See to it, however, that no imitation or counterfeit is substituted for the genuine article, as it is a valuable health and have an antipathy to poison beware of the local bitters made from condemned drugs and vilely adulterated alcohol, which have sprung up like the noisome fungi all over the country.

DRY GOODS.

CHOICE GOODS
AND
LOW PRICES.
James Caldwell
HAS NOW IN STOCK A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
Linen Lace Sacques and Jackets,
Linen Lace Shawls,
Ottoman Shawls, Broche Shawls,
Grenadine Shawls,
Black Mourning Shawls,
Black Hernanis, Pure Silk Warp,
Satin Stripe Black Hernanis and Grenadines,
Plain Black Silk Grenadines,
Black Wool Delaines,
Timese, Bombazine,
Mohairs and Alpacas.
Japanese Silk, new styles at low prices.
Summer Silks, a very large stock.
Black Silk of the most celebrated makes.
Ponson, Bonnet, Tapesier and Bellon.
Cheney Brothers' American Silk.
Chintzes, Prints and Percales.
Linen Suitings and Ladies' Suits.
118 and 120 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

EDUCATIONAL.
Willard School,
28 SIXTH (late St. Clair) STREET.
The next Academic Year will Begin MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2d,
and is divided into Two Sessions of Twenty Weeks each.
The School Hours are from 8.15 A. M. to 12.15 P. M. for Boys, and from 1.30 P. M. to 4.30 P. M. for Girls.
The Course of Instruction embraces both Scientific and Higher English Branches, Latin, Greek and French and Italian daily.
Instruction of the highest character in Drawing, Painting and Music, is included in the Girls' School.
A Course of Lectures upon the several Departments are in Circular, to be had at the principal Bookstores.
Applications for either School received on and after MONDAY, August 26th.
ISAAC W. KOONTZ, A. M., PRINCIPAL.
7ths

IMPORTANT
TO
Steamboat Owners
CLARK'S REGISTERING
STEAM GUAGE
Bailey, Farrell & Co.
No. 167 Smithfield Street,
SOLE AGENTS.

Perfectly Reliable.
Written Guarantee with each Guage.
"OLD RELIABLE"
Franklin Fire Ins. Co. of Philadelphia,
ORGANIZED 1829.
CASH ASSETS $3,500,000.
COFFIN, KELLOG & CO., Agents,
Corner Third avenue and Wood streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
7ths
Hersey's Patent Rotary Pump.
This Pump is especially adapted for pumping petroleum oil, crude or refined, and is the best and most simple Pump used. Many of them are in operation at the different oil wells. Will pump 250 feet perpendicular or any distance. A month given to try them before payment is required. Send for circular. Address
HERSEY BROTHERS,
South Boston, Mass.
POLITICAL GOODS
OF ALL KINDS.
FIREWORKS, FLAGS, LANTERNS, TORCHES, BADGES, UNIFORMS, &c.
JOSEPH B. CRUM,
72 and 34 Malden Ine, New York.
Established 1843.
JOHN T. NICCOLLS,
BROKER AND REAL ESTATE AGENT, BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS. Office over Meinrath's Jewelry store, east of the Court House. Loans negotiated. Special attention paid to the Buying and Selling of Real Estate, procuring Exchanges and Making Collections. Titles carefully investigated and Taxes Paid. If you want to buy a farm in the best county of the best State of Union, call in person or write to NICCOLLS, the real estate. References: McClun, Alder & Co., Bankers, Bloomington; National Bank Bloomington, Illinois. Cyrus Clarke, Jr., Cashier Tradesmen's National Bank Pittsburgh.
Concrete Walks
This Concrete is a Success. Does not Disintegrate, is not injured by Frost or Heat.
FOR STREET CROSSIGS, CARRIAGEWAYS, DRIVEWALKS, &c.
IT IS UNEQUALLED BY ANY WALK LAID
Walks can be seen on the 2d and 3d Penn street, Allegheny Cemetery, Dr. Reiter's, 119 Penn street, and other places.
W. B. EPTON & CO.,
54 PENN STREET.
THE EVANS
REVOLVING SAND SCREEN
Will Screen Wet Sad Perfectly.
It is used by Plasterers, Foundrymen, Paint Companies, Nurserymen, and for roofing and Paving.
RETAIL PRICE $12 00.
Agents wanted. County and State Rights for sale. Address all communications to
JOHN G. EVANS & CO.,
CORYDON, OHIO.
6

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN. ULYSSES S. GRANT, of Illinois.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
HON. HENRY WILSON, of Massachusetts.

PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Governor,
JOHN F. HARTRANFT
For Supreme Judge,
ULYSSES MERCUR.
For Auditor General,
HARRISON ALLEN.
For Congressmen at Large,
LEMUEL TODD.
GLENNI W. SCHOFIELD.
CHARLES A. ALBRIGHT.
For Presidential Electors at Large.
ADOLPH E. BORIE.
JOHN M. THOMPSON.
For Delegates at Large to the Constitutional Convention.
William M. Meredith, Philadelphia; J. Gillingham Fell, Philadelphia; Harry White, Indiana; William Ally, Carbon; Linn Bartholomew, Schuylkill; H. N. McCalister, Center; William H. Armstrong, Lycoming; William Davis, Luzerne; James L. Reynolds, Lancaster; Samuel S. Dimmock, Wayne; George V. Lawrence, Washington; David N. White, Allegheny; W. H. Ainey, Lehigh; John H. Walker, Erie.

COUNTY REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
JAMES S. NEGLEY.
TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
EBENEZER MCJUNKIN.
JUDICIARY.
President Judge Common Pleas Court,
JAMES P. STERRETT.
Associate Judge,
EDWIN H. STOWE.
CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
THOS. EWING, MATTHEW EDWARDS, THOS. MACCONNELL, SAMUEL A. PURVIANCE, J. W. F WHITE, THOMAS HOWARD.
ASSEMBLY.
First City District.—HENRY H. MCCORMICK.
Second City District.—S. J. WAINWRIGHT.
COUNTY DISTRICTS.
JAMES W. BALLANTINE, HYDE K. SAMPLE, J. D. RAMSEY, A. B. YOUNG, JOHN C. NEWMEYER.
SHERIFF.
JOHN H. HAIR.
CLERK OF COURTS.
WILLIAM H. MCLEARY.
RECORDER.
RALPH J. RICHARDSON.
CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT.
ALEXANDER HILANDS.
REGISTER.
JOSEPH H. GRAY.
COMMISSIONERS.
JAMES MCGUNNEGLE.
DIRECTOR OF POOR.
JAMES W. BELL.

DRY GOODS.
THE GREAT
Dress Goods
AND
DRY GOODS
HOUSE.
A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174
Federal Street. Allegheny.

EDUCATIONAL.
MOUNT PLEASANT
Military Academy.
A Select Boarding School for Boys, at Sing Sing, on the Hudson.
The Course of Instruction embraces the following Departments: Classical, Modern Languages, Elementary, Mathematical, En Bel Studies and Natural Science. Classes are also formed in Music, Drawing, Fencing and Gymnastics.
A thoroughly organized Military Department. Riding School, with well trained Horses. Gymnasium, Bowling Alley, Pittsburgh Reference: James M. Cooper, J. McM. King, J. M. D. Cooper, Esqs. The Fall Term will begin WEDNESDAY, September 18.
BENJAMIN A. AILEN, Principals.
Sing Sing, N. Y.
7ths
Pittsburgh Female College,
Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D., President.
The leading school for ladies in Pennsylvania, and one of the first in the United States. Elegant buildings, well furnished and amply supplied with the most thorough methods of teaching. EIGHT DEPARTMENTS,
TWENTY-THREE TEACHERS,
Unsurpassed facilities in music and the other ornamental branches

s T. Brady & Co

Food and Fourth Avenue,

NKERS,

AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

rnment Securities,

ILVER AND COUPONS.

OST FAVORABLE TERMS.

ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

ned on Government Bonds at

et Rates.

ecuted for the Purchase and Sale of

S and GOLD.

T. BRADY & CO.

, M'VAY & CO.,

NKERS.

IRON COMPANY

Mortgage Bonds.

gage is for $400,000 on a prop-

is $1,000 00. But $65,500 of

tinding unsold.

CENT. INTEREST, FREE

ROM ALL TAXES.

e at Par and Interest.

McVay & Co.,

BANKERS,

h Avenue and Smithfield Street.

ial Banking Company,

LLIANCE, OHIO.

ens have formed a Copartnership under

to transact

AL BANKING BUSINESS,

OHIO, and will give careful and prompt

ndorsed or collateral, and will be

ers will be given to PHILA-

SALEM, LEETONIA,

NEW LISBON, and all other points

ate.

unde at Lowest Rates of

adelphia's National Bank,

HAN, H. D. NAILER,

H. P. McINTOSH,

ER, TREASURER.

ity Trust Co.

d by the Legislature of Pennsylvania,

WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

HORIZED CAPITAL,

000,000

ARTER PERPETUAL.

.....DAVID GREGG

Directors.

PHILIP BENKEL,

ALD, BENJ. SINGERLY,

ADY, THOS. M'KNIGHT,

STOCK, HARTLEY HOWARD,

VER, L. J. BLANCHARD,

MAN, DAVID GREGG.

IN GOVERNMENT BONDS.

ollected and Interest Allowed on

bonds, Coupons, etc., Collected

ASSES OF SECURITIES

T AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

, M'VAY & CO.,

ANKERS.

ds for sale Free from all Taxes

er Freehold Plane Co.'s First Mort-

st 10 and Interest.

n Market House First Mortgage

Bond and Interest.

ond Monongahela Passenger Railroad

st Mortgage 7's at 93 and Interest.

B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS,

irth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

ANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, August 30 1872.

favored with a list of $37,000 cou-

, and $77,000 of city and railroad

l in from the Third National Bank

ore, on August 18. A liberal reward

for information leading to the

of any or all the bonds, and the

science is prominently printed

t: "All persons are hereby cau-

gainst buying any of the above

White dealers would not knowing-

den securities, yet they cannot be

to scrutinize the numbers of all

urities offered, and compare with

ent by the unfortunate losers.

age, when so large a portion of

h of the country is represented by

nd when the transactions daily

o millions of dollars, it is manifest-

ssible to make the comparisons

ers wish. If bonds are purchased

faith, without any collusion with

, the title of the purchaser is a valid

one, although that of the vendor

e been invalid. The United States

Court has ruled, in regard to cases

this kind, that "coupon bonds of

nary kind, payable to bearer, pass

ery, and a purchaser of them in

th is unaffected by the want of

the vendor. The burden of proof,

tion of good faith, lies on the party

sills the possession."

is obviously the correct view, and

ers of coupon bonds made payable to

ave a right to assume that the sell-

valid title where there is no evi-

o the contrary, as they are of the

haracter as a bank bill, and it is

y delivery.

he duty of holders of coupon bonds

care of them; and wherey they have no

ce of their own, their remedy is to

eir bonds registered or pay the safe

companies to take the care of

their bonds.

ssrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the

ng quotations of Government bonds

York to-day, as furnished them by

ke & Co., their correspondents:

	Noon.	Evening.
ons of 1881		114¾
ons of 1862	114¾	114¾
ons of 1864	114¾	114¾
ons of 1865 (new)	113¾	113¾
ons of 1865	113¾	113¾
ons of 1867	113¾	113¾
ons of 1868	113¾	113¾
5's	112¾	112¾
10's	112¾	112¾

r 6s.....

nes T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth and Wood street, quote United States ies in New York to-day as follows:

States 6s of 1881	113¾
States 5-20's of 1862	114¾
States 5-20s of 1864	114¾
States 5-20s of 1865	114
States 10-40s	113¾
States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	113¾
States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	113¾
States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	113¾
y Facifics	112¾

following table shows the prices of

y stocks, gold, etc., at the various

s of the New York Stock Exchange

the day:

	10 A. M.	12 M.	3:00 P. M.
at 10, 1872.			
	112¾	112¾	112¾
	25¾	24¾	25
	73	73	73
	92	92	92
	106¾	106¾	106¾
	97¾	97¾	97¾
	87¾	87¾	87¾
	111	111	111
	77	77	77
	116¾	116¾	116¾
	111	111	111
	111	111	111
	111	111	111

THE VERY LATEST.

THE OIL REGIONS.

Movement to Check Overproduction.

Meeting of Producers of St. Petersburg District--Great Unanimity of Sentiment.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

TITUSVILLE, PA., August 30, 1872.

The meeting held at Parker's Landing on Wednesday last, after perfecting its business in that district satisfactorily, adjourned to meet at St. Petersburg yesterday afternoon at two o'clock. The attendance was not as large as had been expected. In fact, but about eight or ten producers of the St. Petersburg district were present, which undoubtedly is owing to the fact that the notice of the meeting was but little circulated, and not more than one out of five of the producers knew anything of it. According to previous notice the meeting convened at the opera house in St. Petersburg at the time agreed upon, and Marcus Hulings, of that place was chosen chairman, and J. E. Blake acted as Secretary. The following Vice Presidents were elected: M. E. Hess, Barney Vinsel, Casper Taylor, Wesley Chambers, C. M. Bly.

Mr. Hulings on taking the chair made a few remarks, saying they were called upon as intelligent men to act in concert in the movement of stopping the drilling of new wells for a period of six months from September 1st next. He believed the charges made that some of the large operators would not stand by the pledge was untrue. He thought they were all acting in good faith.

Mr. Herbst, of Parker's Landing, being called upon, said that every producer in his district had signed the pledge to start no more wells during the next six months. During the time the movement has been in contemplation it had shown what it had for, if carried out, would be upon the market in the outer world, as already oil but advanced in his district thirty cents per barrel, in view of a consummation of the plan. The Parker's Landing producers not only agreed to stop drilling for the next six months, but contracts which had been let to be fulfilled during that time, before the movement was decided upon, have been cancelled. We mean business. [Applause.]

Mr. Shannon, of St. Petersburg, said he thought there was a general sentiment in the St. Petersburg district in favor of stopping new developments for the time specified. He said there were some small operators who would not go into it; and there was another class who will be croakers, no matter what a community or district may undertake to carry out. He said there were only few of the latter, some of these being small producers, who can't go with us. It would be unwise to them if they did. The heavy producers will go into it. Himself in favor of it, had signed the pledge and would live up to it, as he was aware of the necessity of not flooding the market. He set off will be worth more per barrel in proportion to the ratio the production decreases. He wished some of the producers in the district to take the pledge and circulate it in the district for the signatures of producers, as he had no doubt it would meet with almost universal approval.

Mr. E. Hess said: I have taken pains to inquire of producers in the district whether they would sign such a pledge, and I found a general good feeling. There are a few difficulties in the way, however. The movement was somewhat sprung upon us quickly, and we have not had time to reflect, and it has not operators in various stages of development. It can be worked up successfully, and I think it will be.

The pledge was then read to the meeting, which is as follows: We, the undersigned, producers of petroleum of the producer that operations therefor shall cease for sixty days from the first day of September next, and thereafter, we, the parties hereto, will not sell or offer to sell oil from our leases, or become parties to the sale of such oil by any other person or persons, for a greater sum per barrel in proportion to the ratio the production of each bears to the whole amount of oil that can now in the district to take the pledge and circulate it in the district for the signatures of producers, and he had no doubt it would meet with almost universal approval.

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